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STEP الخاص بالمركز الوطني للقياس ....

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الفهرس



Passage 1
النجوم والكواكب والثقوب السوداء

Source: mrstanbro.weebly.com/uploads/1/5/9/2/15929440/pdfstopthink

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

B. How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more details.

2. But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won’t see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That’s because they’re invisible. They’re the mysterious dead holes black called stars

3. You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn’t seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burnout and die after billions of years.

4. As the gases of a star burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out ينفذ ,the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center.

5. The star squashes into a smaller and a smaller ball. If the star was very small to begin with, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it’s packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

6. Imagine if the earth were crushed until it was the size of the tiny marbl. That’ how this dead star, black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It’s the same force قوة that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything.---even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That’s why we see nothing but blackness.

7. So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there’s more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes---the great mystery of the space.

Questions

1. What can bigger telescopes see?
A. Hidden planets
B .Dark spaces
C.Larger sparkles
D. Other bodies (√)

2. According to paragraph (2), which of the following is NOT true about the black holes?

A. They are mysterious.
B. They are invisible.
C. They are dead.
D. They are big(√)

.3. What does paragraph (3) say about our Sun?
A. It is not a star.
B. It is almost dead.
C. It gives off light but not heat
D. It will burn out and die. (√)

4. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is closes in meaning to which of the following?
A. Hitting
B. Shrinking(√)
C. Rotating
D. Breaking

5. According to paragraph (4), why does a star give off light and heat?
A. Because it reflects light.
B. Because it burns its own fuel. (√)
C. Because of its mirror-like surface.
D. Because of the light temperature of space.

6. According to paragraph (4), what causes a star to die?
A. Its fuel is depleted. (√)
B. It collides with other stars
C. It explodes outward
D. It ages too much.

7. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:
A. a small vehicle
B. a tiny insect
C. a small building
D. a polished rock(√)

8. Why are black holes invisible according to paragraph (5)?

A. They do not allow light to escape. (√)
B. They are very tightly packed.
C. They are too full of gravity
D. They are extremely powerful.

9. What is the best title for this passage?
A. Black Holes: Energy and Age
B. Black Holes: Gravity and size
C. Black Holes: Reality and Mystery(√)
D. Black Holes: Stars and Telescopes



Passage 2

التلوث



Source: ck12.org/earth-science/Types-of-Air-Pollution/lesson/Types-of-Air-Pollution-HS-ES/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible–tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious or less salient kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, and light pollution. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe.

2. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight.

3. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil

4. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

5. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.

Questions



1. What is an example of air pollution?

a. smoke from factories (√)
b. oil from oil spills
c. chemicals in your drinking water
d. noise from traffic

2. What are the difference between the primary pollution and secondary pollution?

a. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, but secondary ones don't enter air
b. Primary pollution is more dangerous than secondary pollution
c. Secondary pollution is more dangerous than the primary pollution (√)
d. Primary pollution as dangerous as secondary pollution

3. Pesticides and leakage from chemical tanks are examples of……..

a. air pollution
b. soil pollution(√)
c. noise pollution
d. water pollution

4. What kind of pollution is thought to cause the most death and disease?

a. Air pollution
b. Soil pollution
c. Noise pollution
d. Water pollution(√)

5. Ali is working at an airport and he is exposed to noise pollution every day, so he might get……………………..

a. High blood pressure
b. cancer
c. heart problems
d. (A+C) (√)




Passage 3

كيف تنام الحيوانات

Source: bbc.com/earth/story/20150428-weird-ways-animals-sleep

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Most humans sleep on a bed or a mat. Animals, however, have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.
Elephants sleep in groups for protection. Larger, older elephants make a circle around younger elephants. The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. The larger elephants sleep standing up.
Some animals sleep in trees. Birds lock their feet onto branches to keep them from falling out of the trees. Other animals, like squirrels and baboons, sleep in nests that they build in trees. They curl up to keep warm. Bats hang upside down from tree branches to sleep.

Most animals look for warm, dry places to sleep, but ducks often sleep in water. Most animals lie down to sleep. However, some large animals, like horses, sleep standing up. Flamingos sleep standing on just one of their two legs.
.
Nocturnal **nocturnal** Most animals sleep at night, but some animals are animals like bats sleep during day. They wake up when the sun goes down. Animals sleep in different places and different ways. But every animal must sleep.

Questions



1. Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are............

a. lions, penguins and monkeys(√)
b. elephants, lions and squirrels
c. penguins, lions and elephants
d. elephants, flamingos and monkeys

2. Examples of animals that sleep standing are...................

a. Bats and lions
b. Flamingos and monkeys
c. squirrels and baboons
d. Horses and large elephants(√)

3.Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the animals that sleep ---------

a during day
b. for warmth
c. for protection
d. in trees(√)

4. The word “nocturnal” probably means...............

a. active at night(√)
b. active at day
c. bats
d. dry

5. The best title for the passage is................

a. Why animals sleep
b. How and where animals sleep(√)
c. What animals eat
d. Nocturnal animals

Passage 4

جائزة الملك فيصل

Source: kfip.org/about-kfip

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference". The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.

2. The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in the year 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award. In 1986, this prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deed at and French Holocaust denier Roger GAraud.

3. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.

4. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.

5. Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other Prize categories, pre-selection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline. Autonomous, international, specialist selection committees are then convened at the headquarters of King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh each January to make their final decisions.

6. The prize in each of the five categories consists of:
1. A hand written Diwanicalligraphy certificate, summarizing the laureate's work.
2. A commemorative 24 carat, 200 gram gold medal, uniquely cast for each prize.
3. A cash endowment of SR 750,000 (US$ 200,000).

Co-winners in any category share the monetary grant. The Prizes are awarded during a ceremony in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the King of Saudi Arabia.

7. The five countries with most award-winners as of 2012 were:

position	Service to Islam	Lslamic studies	Arabic language and literature	Medicine	science	Totai
USA	0	0	1	24	21	46
EGY	5	7	22	0	0	34
UK	0	1	0	12	10	23
SAU	12	6	3	0	0	21
GER	0	1	0	3	6	10

Questions



1. In how many fields is the King Faisal International Prize granted?

a) 5(√)
b) 3
c) 4
d) 6

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly taking about---------------

a. the categories of the prize
b. the winners of the prize. (√)
c. King Khalid and King Fahad
d. Ahmed Deedat and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud

3. Who can nominate a person for the King Faisal International Prize?

a. Ordinary individuals
b. Political parties
c. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners(√)
d. The King of Saudi Arabia only

4. What does the prize consist of?

a. Cash money and a gold medal
b. Cash money, a gold medal and a certificate(√)
c. Only an achievement certificate
d. Only a 24 carat, 200 gramgold medal

5. As of 2012, the country which got the most award-winners was-------------

a. UK
b. Germany
c. Egypt
d. USA(√)



Passage 5
حقل البترول شيبة والغوار



Source: revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Shaybah%20oil%20field

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. Shaybah Oil Field is a major crude oil production site in Saudi Arabia, located approximately 40 kilometres from the northern edge of the Rub' Al-Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert. It is about 10 kilometres south of the border to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is a straight line drawn in the desert.

2. Shaybah was developed for the purposes of exploiting the Shaybah oilfield. **It** was established by Saudi Aramco during the 1990s, and, prior to this, only the rough roads used by early exploration teams existed in this isolated desert region. All materials for the establishment and construction of Shaybah were transported the 800 kilometresfrom Dhahran to Shaybah by road.

3. Shaybah has housing facilities for 1,000 men, administrative offices, an airstrip, a fire station, recreation areas, maintenance and support workshops, and power stations for generation and distribution. There is a 650-kilometer fibre optic cable linking Shaybah to the main radio system at Abqaiq.

4. When established, the Shaybah oilfield had estimated reserves of over 14 billion barrels of crude oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of gas. Saudi Aramco brought the project on-stream in 1998. The crude is Arabian extra light, a high-quality crude grade. The oil reservoir is found at a depth of 1,494 meters and is itself 122 meters thick. The oil pipeline from the Shaybah field to Abqaiq is 638 miles (1,027 km) long.

5. As of January 2007, Saudi Arabia's proven reserves were estimated at 259.9 billion barrels, comprising about 24% of the world total.They would last for 90 years at the current rate of production. 85% of Saudi oil fields found have not produced oil yet.

6. However the Ghawar oil field is the largest oil field in the world, holding over 70 billion barrels. Ghawar is able to produce 5 million barrels per day of oil. Aramco announced 100 thousand barrels per day expansion and integration with neighboring petrochemical plants in RasTanura and Yanbu by 2010 to 2012.

Questions



1. What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?
a. Importance of Shaybah Oil Field to Saudi Aramco
b. Where Shaybah Oil Field is located
c. Why Saudi Aramco discovered the Shaybah Oil Field
d. The weather in the Shaybah Oil Field area. (√)

2.The underlined pronoun it in paragraph 2 refers to..............
a. Shaybah(√)
b. Saudi Aramco.
c. 1990
d. Shaybah oilfield

3.How far is it from Dhahran to Shaybah Oil Field?
a. 800 km. (√)
b. 1000 km
c. 650 km
d. 638 km

4. If we compare the reserves of oil in the oilfields of Shayba and Ghawar, we notice that.............................
a. Shaybah oilfield has more reserves than Ghawar.
b. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have little oil.
c. Ghawar oilfield has more reserves of oil than Shayba(√)
d. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have the same reserves

5. According to paragraph 6, Saudi Arabia has about---------- of the world oil reserves.
a. Half
b. Quarter(√)
c. One-fifth
d. One- third



Passage 6

الشخصية A والشخصيةB



Source: owlcation.com/social-sciences/what-is-your-personality-type-type-a-or-type-b

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Type A and Type B are two types of personalities .Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, they walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude! So it is better not to provoke these 'stress junkies'! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily. They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people.

Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from hypertension and heart diseases. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. So type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

There are some major differences between type A and B personality. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always **chilled out!** They are mostly calm and composed, and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. So you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they become stressed they usually become more productive. This is one of the biggest differences between type A and B personality. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive.

Because of their happy-go-lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personality in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game also. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning.

Questions



1.Paragraph 1 is talking about the characteristics of :
a. Personality A & Personality B
b. Personality B only
c. Personality A only(√)
d. Impatience and Time urgency

2. Type A personality people might suffer from :
a. high blood pressure(√)
b. cancer
c. meditation
d. breathing

3. The underlined word " chilled out" most probably means:
a. angry
b. calm(√)
c. stressed
d. impatient

4-Your friend is a Personality B student. He studied hard for the TOEFL Test. However, he failed. What might be his reaction?
a. He might have a heart disease
b. His blood pressure will go up
c. He doesn't mind(√)
d. He might get stressed

5-. One major difference between Personality A and personality B is:
a. When personality A persons become stressed they produce more
b. When personality B persons become stressed they become more productive(√)
c. Type A are hardworking, but Type B are not.
d. Type A are relaxed ,but type B are not



Passage 7
الحرب العالمية الثانية



Source: britannica.com/event/World-War-II

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

World War II occurred during the years 1939 - 1945. It was a war that involved virtually every part of the world and cost the most deaths ever.

The origin of the war can be traced back to 1933 when Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany. He at once began secretly preparing the German army to be a military super power. Germany had suffered a humiliating defeat during World War I (1914 - 1918) and Hitler wished for revenge. His ambition was to cross German **frontiers** with the hop of restoring the once mighty German empire.

In September 1939, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, Germany invaded Poland. Two days later Britain and France came to Poland's rescue and declared war against Germany. Then,Russia, an ally of Germany, attacked Poland from the other side of the Polish border. Within a month, Poland fell into the hands of the Germans and the Russians.

The leaders of Italy and Japan also wanted to expand their empires. The leaders of the two countries signed a treaty with Hitler promising to help one another with their expansion plans. The group called themselves the Axis.

After the fall of Poland, Germany embarked on an attacking spree and defeated Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. All these countries were conquered within a span of a few months. The threat of the vast combined German army, navy and air force, also enabled Hitler to occupy Austria and Czechoslovakia without any blood-bath. Adolf Hitler then became the supreme ruler of almost the whole of Central and Western Europe.

Still hungering for more conquests, Hitler turned his attention to Britain. Land invasion of the nation was impossible because of the English Channel. So the German air force tried to bomb Britain into submission but was defeated by the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain.

In the meantime, some countries on the side of the British had joined hands to form the Allies. In June 1941, Hitler turned on Russia and this made the Russians join the Allies. In 1943, the Allied forces won a major victory over German troops in North Africa. The Russians too were able to force the Germans to retreat from Russia. Though weakened considerable, the German troops still continued in fighting. The eventual occupation of Germany by the Allied troops between March - April 1945 finally brought the fighting in Europe to a stop. Hitler committed suicide on 30 April 1945. Eight days later, the German troops surrendered.

But World war II was not over yet. The war had spread to South-Western Asia in 1941 when Japan attacked an American naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This caused the Americans to team up with the Allies in the war in the Pacific region. The bombings of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 by the Americans when tens of thousands of people were killed or wounded for life signaled the close of World War II. The Japanese signed the formal surrender on 2 September 1945.

Questions



1. How long did World War II last?

a) 5 years
b) 6 years(√)
c) 7 years
d) 3 years

2. The word frontiers in paragraph 2 probably means----------------

a) Borders(√)
b) Revenge
c) Ambition
d) Empire

3. The Axis group included the following countries---------------

a) Germany, Italy and Poland
b) Italy, Japan and Britain
c) Britain, USA and Japan
d) Germany, Italy and Japan(√)

4. It was impossible for Germany to invade Britain by land because ---------

a) of the English Channel. (√)
b) Airstrikes were more effective
c) Hitler doesn't like land invasion
d) Land invasion was costly

5. The main idea of the last paragraph is-------------------

a) How America defeated Japan after bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (√)
b) How America teamed up with the Allies in the war.
c) How Japan defeated America in Hawaii.
d) How the Allies helped America defeat Japan.

Passag 8

التمر



Source: hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/date.html

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Dates, one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches atop the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red-brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

To describe the advantages of dates in a few words, it is good to quote them as an essential part of one's diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs, for example, eat dates along with milk—making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantages are described below.
Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled—dates strengthen muscles of the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart

Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them. Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced in the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. dates can well serve the purpose, because these provide energy. some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, prevention against night blindness and improving health of eyes.

Questions



1. The underlined word “thrive’ in Paragraph 1 probably means:

a. grow (√)
b. die
c. harvest
d. ripen

2. Yellow dates and dark-colored dates--------------

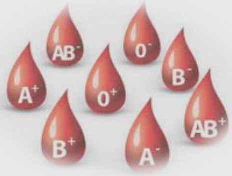
a. are preserved directly after harvested
b. are preserved differently after harvested(√)
c. are bad for muscles
d. are difficult to digest

3. One of the following is not an advantage for dates:

a. Dates strengthen heart and uterus muscles
b. Dates increase constipation (√)
c. Dates prevent night blindness
d. Dates improve eyes health

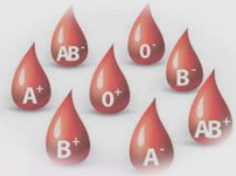
4. The passage is mainly talking about

a.the advantages of dates(√)
b.How and where dates grow
c. why Arabs eat dates with milk
d.How dates improve eyes health



Passage 9

فصائل الدم



Source: redcrossblood.org/learn-about-blood/blood-types.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Although all blood is made of the same basic elements, not all blood is alike. There are four major blood groups determined by the presence or absence of two antigens – A and B – on the surface of red blood cells: There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

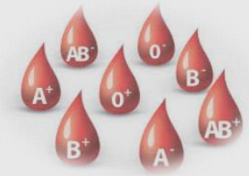
- Type **A** blood has the Group A antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group B blood.
- Type **B** blood has the Group B antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group A blood.
- Type **AB** blood has both Groups A and B antigens, but doesn't make antibodies for either one.
- Type **O** blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

2. Blood type is inherited. Like eye color, it is passed genetically from your parents. Whether your blood group is type A, B, AB or O is based on the blood types of your mother and father.

3. Donating or receiving blood is complicated by the fact that there are four types of blood. Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, since it has both A and B antigens and also does not create antibodies for either antigen, can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to other AB recipients.

4. Type O blood can receive A, B or AB types through transfusion. Type O- blood is known as the universal donor. AB+ blood, on the other hand, is blood with all the proteins already in it. AB+ patients are known as universal recipients because their bodies will accept all types

Questions



1. Blood group ……………………… has no antigens.
a. (A)
b. (O) (√)
c. (AB)
d. (B)

2. The underlined word "inherited" in paragraph 2 probably means……………
a. blood
b. type
c. eye color
d. taken from parents (√)

3. Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because ……………….
a. it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type (√)
b. it has A antigens
c. it has B antigens
d. it has AB antigens

4. The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to other AB recipients is called……………….
a. (O)
b. (A)
c. (B)
d. (AB) (√)





Passage 10

اكتشاف الملح

Source: **polish4kids.com/kids.../legends/45-the-legend-of-saint-kinga**

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

According to a 077-year-old legend, a princess called the Blessed Kinga threw her ring into a salt mine at Marmaros in Hungary. While traveling from Marmaros to Cracow, she stopped at Weiliczka and her servants were told to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered – and in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, Kinga's ring was found.

The legend is a story- but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka. After that date, horses were used to carry salt out, but the work was still very dangerous and many miners were killed or injured. The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground where church services were held. After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine, so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt.

Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago, and can see the enormous chambers which have been dug out of the solid rock. They can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings. A special attraction is the Chapel of the Blessed Kinga, which was made by the miners themselves in a chamber 177 meters underground

Questions



1. The servants were asked to dig a well to..................

a. find water(√)
b. discover salt
c. take out Kinga’s ring
d. find a lump of salt

2. The underlined word “ legend” in paragraph 2 probably means............

a. a mine
b. a story(√)
c. a lump
d. salt

3. Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because.........................

a. rock salt sculptures don’t catch fire
b. wooden statues catch fire
c. a chapel was destroyed by fire
d. All of the above(√)

4. The underline pronoun “ They” in paragraph 3 refers to............

a. Nowadays
b. chambers
c. lakes
d. visitors(√)

5. The best title for the passage could be.................

a. Blessed Kinga’s Ring
b. The Story of Salt Discovery(√)
c. Chapels Underground
d. Rock Salt Sculptures



Passage 11
الدلافين



Source: www2.padi.com/blog/2013/09/04/10-fascinating-dolphin-facts

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Nearly 40 species of dolphins swim the waters of the world. Most live in shallow areas of tropical and temperate oceans, and five species live in rivers.

2. Known for their playful behavior, dolphins are highly intelligent. They are as smart as apes, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans. Dolphins are part of the family of whales .They are very social, living in groups.

3. Depending on the species, gestation or pregnancy period takes 9 to 17 months. After birth, dolphins are surprisingly maternal. They have been observed nestling and cuddling their young. A dolphin calf nurses for up to two years. Calves stay with the mothers anywhere from three to eight years.

4. Because dolphins are mammals, they need to come to the surface of the water to breathe. Unlike land mammals that breathe and eat through their mouths, dolphins
have separate holes for each task. Dolphins eat through their mouths and breathe through their blowholes. This prevents the dolphin from sucking up water into the lungs when hunting, reducing the risk of drowning.

5. Dolphins have acute eyesight both in and out of the water. They hear frequencies 10 times the upper limit of adult humans. Their sense of touch is well-developed, but they have no sense of smell.

Questions



1. in Paragraph 1, the writer is mainly talking about ……………….?
a. rivers
b. tropical and temperate oceans
c. species
d. where dolphins live(√)

2. The underlined pronoun" they " in Paragraph 2 refers to ……………….?
a. dolphins(√)
b. apes
c. humans
d. brains

3. What are the babies of dolphins called?
a. gestation
b. species
c. calves(√)
d. cuddling

4. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?
a. how dolphins eat and breathe like mammals
b. how dolphins are different from mammals in the way they eat and breathe(√)
c. how dolphins suck up water
d. how dolphins hunt, and reduce the risk of drowning.

5. Which sense is missing in dolphins?
a. seeing
b. hearing
c. touching
d. smelling(√)



Passage 12
صحراء الربع الخالي



Source :https://www.britannica.com/place/Rub-al-khali

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The Rub' al Khali ("Empty Quarter") is the largest continuous sand desert in the world, encompassing most of the southern third of the Arabian Peninsula. The desert covers some 650,000 square kilometers including parts of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

2. The desert is 1,000 kilometers long, and 500 kilometers wide. Its surface elevation varies from 800 meters in the southwest to around sea level in the northeast. The topography is covered with sand dunes with heights up to 250 meters scattered with gravel gypsum. The sand is of a reddish-orange color due to presence of feldspar.

3. The region has a hot desert climate typical of the larger Arabian Desert. The region is classified as "hyper-arid", with typical annual rainfall of less than 3 centimeters. Daily maximum temperatures average at 47 °C and can reach as high as 51 °C.

4. Geologically, the Empty Quarter is the most oil-rich site in the world. Vast oil reserves have been discovered underneath the sand dunes. Sheyba, the northeastern edge of the Rub' al Khali, is a major light crude oil-producing site in Saudi Arabia. Ghawar, the largest oil field in the world, extends southward into the northernmost parts of the Empty Quarter.

5. Today the <u>**inhabitants**</u> of the Empty Quarter are members of various local tribes – for example, the Al Murrah tribe has the largest area mainly based
Between Al Ahsa and Najran. The Banu Yam and Banu Hamdan (in Yemen and the Najran region of southern Saudi Arabia), and the Bani Yas (in the United Arab Emirates). A few road links connect these tribal settlements to the area's water resources and oil production centers

Questions



1. The Rub' al Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert covers the parts of ……………Arab countries.
a. 3
b. 2
c. 4(√)
d. 5

2. Feldspar stands behind ……………of the Rub' al Khali desert
a. the sand color(√)
b. the topography
c. the elevation
d. the width

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about……………… of the Rub' al Khali desert
a. annual rainfall
b. climate(√)
c. maximum temperatures
d. "hyper-aridity

4. Paragraph 4 mentioned the names of ………………oil fields available in the Rub' al Khali desert.
a. 2(√)
b. 3
c. 4
d.5

5. The underlined word “inhabitants” in Paragraph 5 probably means………
a. members
b. residents(√)
c. settlements
d. resources



Passage 13
جسر الملك فهد



Source:en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces104567.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The King Fahd Causeway (Jisr al-Malik Fahd) is a series of bridges and causeways connecting Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. The idea of constructing the causeway was based on improving the links and bonds between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Surveying of the maritime began in 1968, and construction began in 1981 and continued until 1986, when it was officially opened to the public.

2. The idea of building a bridge linking the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was born out of King Saud's wish to develop and further solidify the links between the two Kingdoms, during an official visit to the State of Bahrain in 1954.

3. In 1965, the desire to construct the causeway began to take form officially when Sheikh Khalifah ibn Sulman Al Khalifah, the Prime Minister of the State of Bahrain, paid a courtesy visit to King Faisal and the king expressed his wish to have the causeway constructed.

4. In 1968, both countries formed a joint committee to assess the financial undertaking required for the task. This required taking into account the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

5. On 8 July 1981, Mohammed Aba Al-Khail, then minister for Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia and Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi, then minister of Industrial Development in Bahrain signed an agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway.

6. On 26 November 1986, the causeway was officially inaugurated in the presence of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and His Royal Highness Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah, Emir of the State of Bahrain, with the **latter** consenting to naming the bridge King Fahd Causeway.

7. As of 2010, it is estimated that number of vehicles using the causeway is about 25,104 daily. The total number of travelers across the causeway from both countries in the year 2010 was 19.1 million passengers, or an average of 52,450 passengers per day.

8. The project cost a total of US$800 million (SAR3 billion). One of the major contractors of the project was Ballast Nedam, based in the Netherlands. It is unclear how many workers were engaged in the construction of the Causeway. The four-lane road is 25 km (16 miles) long and approximately 23 m wide, and was built using 350,000 m3of concrete along with 47,000 metric tons of reinforced steel.

Questions

1. The causeway was officially inaugurated in………
a. 1968
b. the 19th century
c. 1981
d. 1986. (√)

2. Paragraph No. 2 is mainly talking about………
a. the importance of the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
b. why Bahrain is important to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
c. how the idea of building the bridge was born in 1954(√)
d. why King Saud visited Bahrain in 1954

3. Who was the King of Saudi Arabia in 1965?
a. King Saud
b. King Khalid
c. King Faisal(√)
d. King Fahad.

4. The agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway was signed in…………
a. 1968
b. 1883
c. 1986
d. 1981(√)

5. The word "latter" in Paragraph No. 6 refers to…………
a. the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
b. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia
c. Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah(√)
d. November 1986

6. The four-lane road is…………
a.16 miles long and approximately 23 meters wide(√)
b. 25 km long and approximately 23 miles wide
c. 16 miles long and approximately 25 km wide
d. 23 meters wide and 47,000 meters long



Passage 14



الزراعة بين الماضي والحاضر

Source: animalsmart.org/animals-and-the-environment/comparing-agriculture-of-the-past-with-today

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. If you ask your grandparents how they got their food, they might have a different answer than you think. Why is this? It's because agriculture has changed throughout history.

2. In the past, farmers would have to do field work by hand or with horse drawn equipment. This work would take a long time to complete, which meant that farms were smaller because farmers could only work so much land. Horses were not very fast, and since **they** were animals, they would get tired and need rest to recover from their hard work.

3. Farmers use technology to make advances in producing more food for a growing world. Through the use of technology, each farmer is able to feed 155 people today, compared to 1940, when one farmer could feed only 19 people. Farmers use technologies such as motorized equipment, modified housing for animals and biotechnology, which allow for improvement in agriculture. Better technology has allowed farmers to feed more people and requires fewer people to work on farms to feed their families.

4. Today, most farmers use tractors and other motorized equipment to help with field work. Tractors, combines, plows, etc. are much larger and move much faster than horses, so farmers are able to produce more food in a shorter amount of time. These machines still need to be taken care of because they can **break down** just like a car, but they can run for longer periods and do not need recovery periods.



Questions



1. Farms were smaller because............

a. farmers would have to do hard field work by hand
b. Horses were not very fast they would get tired
c. the work would take a long time to complete
d. All of the above are correct(√)

2. The underlined pronoun" <u>they</u>" in Paragraph No. 2 refers to ....

a. animals
b. horses(√)
c. farmers
d. farms

3. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is............

a. More people to work on farms to feed their families.
b. how technology contributed to the increase of the food production(√)
c. how each farmer was able to feed 155 persons in 1940
d. Farmers used technology to feed 19 persons every day

4. The underlined verb "break down" in the last paragraph probably means..........

a. stop working(√)
b. run for longer periods
c. move much faster
d. take care of



Passage15

الراديو في المملكة العربية السعودية



Source: arabnews.com/radio-has-its-history-and-legacy-kingdom

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949 when airwaves were filled with the recitation of Holy Qur'an that won the heart of millions across the Kingdom. In earlier decades, large wooden box radios were confined to the elite. Later, transistor radios reached masses. Now, radio in Saudi Arabia has been completely reshaped by the various private players that entered the sector after the government opened up licenses to them.

2. In the new digital era, TV, cellular technology and social media dominate the field of information and entertainment. Yet radio stations in Saudi Arabia have persevered. Many broadcasters thought that the time for radio is over with the introduction of social media. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays. A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving. Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. Over 70 percent of the listeners are men. **The lions' share** of listeners is young. Saudi Radio has a prominent role in the Kingdom. The station traditionally broadcasts Qur'an reading, Islamic lectures, news and entertainment. In 1994, MBC FM has made significant inroad into Saudi listeners.

3. In 2011 five new FM stations were allowed to operate that expect to have an audience of 25 million. All FM stations are targeting youth and offer a variety of info and entertainment programs. As the number of stations grows and the competition stiffens, the content of a broadcast has become questionable with some broadcasters. The competition leads to attempts to monopolize music and barring others from broadcasting it. Saudi-based radio programs have received a wide acceptance, not only at home but also across the Arab world.

4. Apart from drivers, a vast majority of people who work in remote areas cannot access satellite television while at the job.
They are also unable to read newspapers, so they depend on radio service. Print media reach an educated audience in an office environment. Radio reaches across deserts in all parts of Kingdom.

Questions



1. The first paragraph is mainly talking about……

a. how the radio started and spread in Saudi Arabia(√)
b. how recitation of the Holy Quran won the hearts of millions
c. how large wooden box radios were confined to the elite
d. how government opened up licenses to private players

2. We infer that less than ………of women listen to the radio in Saudi Arabia.

a. 30%(√)
b. 50%
c. 60%
d. 70%

3. " Lion's share" in Paragraph 2 probably mean……

a. Lion's power
b. majority(√)
c. minority
d. young

4. The audience of the radio is mostly from……………

a. drivers
b. people living and work in remote areas
c. old people
d. (A+b) (√)

5. The best title for this passage could be………

a. Radio Listeners
b. Radio in the 21st century
c. Radio Development in Saudi Arabia(√)
d. Radio in Remote Areas

Free STEP Academy

Anwar